

# Gaps and Needs Pager

## Human Rights, Security and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) Nexus – A holistic approach to women and human mobility

University of Graz and ACE Observatory

### Key gaps & needs identified and addressed during the session

Theme	Description	Stakeholders addressed	Sector
Policy and Legislative	NAP processes often overlook conflict-sensitive analysis (resource competition, extreme weather shocks, and climate-induced mobility) and the ways conflict undermines adaptation capacity; there is a need to embed security/conflict analysis in vulnerability assessments and project design.	National governments (environment, planning, security/peacebuilding ministries), local governments, affected communities in conflict/post-conflict areas, humanitarian & development actors, displaced people/IDPs, and women and youth.	Cross-cutting adaptation governance; peacebuilding/humanitarian-development-climate nexus; water/food security.
Public Engagement	Women are disproportionately exposed to climate security risks due to unequal access to land/resources and decision-making, and face heightened displacement and protection risks; NAPs need explicit gender equality, women's leadership, and human-rights safeguards.	Women and girls (including in fragile contexts), women's rights groups, national focal points, local leaders, civil society, and UN agencies.	Cross-cutting: social protection, livelihoods, land/water governance, peace and security.
Public Engagement	Refugees, migrants, IDPs and other people on the move are rarely consulted in NAPs; barriers include documentation/status, language, and tokenistic representation. Need participatory mechanisms throughout the NAP process and accessible information/resources for communities on the move and host communities.	Refugees, IDPs, labor migrants/migrant workers; host communities; national & local governments; UN agencies and CSOs; private sector employers (where relevant).	Migration/human mobility; urban planning & housing; labour; health and education services.



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## Key solutions and best practices identified during the session

Theme	Description	Stakeholders addressed	Capacity-building level	Sector
Policy and Legislative	Use security/conflict and human mobility analyses as part of NAP vulnerability assessments, and align NAPs with peacebuilding processes and Women, Peace and Security (WPS) national action plans to reduce duplication, improve coordination, and strengthen accountability (e.g., South Sudan NAP; Philippines WPS NAP).	National governments (environment/planning; peacebuilding/security; gender ministries), local authorities, women's organizations, humanitarian/development partners, affected communities.	Institutional	Governance; peacebuilding; cross-sector adaptation.
Institutional coordination	Apply the UNFCCC Task Force on Displacement/WIM ExCom Technical Guide: prevent forced displacement via mitigation/adaptation; support safe, dignified movement when needed; avoid maladaptation (repeat displacement, moving into higher-risk areas); combine "soft" services with "hard" infrastructure and planning.	National & local governments; people on the move (refugees, IDPs, migrants); host communities; CSOs; UN agencies; urban planners/service providers.	Systemic	Human mobility; urban planning/housing; social services.
Implementation	Integrate labour governance into climate responses: heat/OSH standards, protective gear, health services, complaint mechanisms, and legal protections that enable mobility/agency for migrant workers; recognise non-economic losses (autonomy, dignity, legal identity) in loss & damage responses.	Migrant workers; employers/private sector; labour ministries/inspectorates; health authorities; civil society and worker-support organizations; destination and origin countries.	Institutional	Labour, construction, agriculture, and health.



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## Key Takeaways



Climate change is a human-rights and human-security issue; conflict and climate impacts interact, and NAPs can reduce risk and support peacebuilding when designed for these realities.



Human mobility is multi-directional: preventing forced displacement is key, but when movement occurs, adaptation planning must support safe, dignified mobility and resilient host communities.



Gender-sensitive, rights-based approaches—including women’s leadership and attention to non-economic losses—are essential for just, effective adaptation and loss & damage responses.

## Related Links

- [UNFCCC Technical Guide on integrating human mobility into NAPs \(Task Force on Displacement / WIM ExCom\)](#)
- [Research Center for Climate Law \(ClimLaw: Graz\), University of Graz](#)
- [ACE Observatory](#)
- [Refugees International – Climate Displacement Program](#)
- [Mixed Migration Centre \(MMC\)](#)



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